Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1826. No. 1892.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of three Several writs of Fieri Facias at the Suit of MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE.

AGAINST

RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE, CURSETJEE NOWROJEE *and* MERWANJEE NOWROJEE, *Deceased, at the time of their Death in the hands of* DOSSIBOY *widow,* JOYBOY *widow and* NANEE JOYBOY *widow, Executrixes of the said above named* RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE CURSETJEE NOWROJEE *and* RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE, *Deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public outcry, on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendants, viz.

Three fourths or parts of Each of two undivided dwelling houses, covered with Tyles with their appurtenances, situated within the Town walls of Bombay at Fish Bazar Street, Assessed under No. 15 and 25, one in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to NOWROJEE NAGURSHA and the other one in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.

HENRY WILLIS, SHERIFF.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2d Sept. 1826.

જાહેર ખબર *

શરીફનું વેચાણ *

ખબર ફીર્યાદી આપીકિયજે જરેશપત વારને દીને તારી ખ. ૭ મી શપટેમબર યાલતા મહીનાનીકિ પાછલા પોશેરનાં ફલાક ૩ નાં ઐઠલ જાહેર ફીર્યે લી મીલકતો વેચાજો ઉપરછે તાંહાંજ જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે *

૨ ઘર વગાર વેંચ્યી આપેલાં અનામતછે તે ૬૨ ૧ ઘરનાં ૩ પાવ અથવા ૩ ભાગ ન લીઆંથી બંકેલાં જેઆંદ કેનોલ વાજબી કેકિતે શાથેછે તે ઘરો શ્રી મુમબઇનાં કોટમો મછી બ જારનાં મોહલામોછે તેમયેનું ઘર ૧ પારશી નવરોજજી નાગરશા ઇનાં ઘરની પડોશમોછે અને બીજું ઘર કિ પારશી પેશતનજી બંમનજીનાં ઘરની પડોશમોછે કિ ઘરો ઉપર તંબજાર ૧૫ તથા ૨૫ નોછે કિમીલકત મરનાર પા રશી રૂશતમજી નવરોજજી તથા ખરશેદજી નવરોજજી તથા મેહર વાંનજી નવરોજજી કિ પોતાંની મર તી વખતે ઇનાંની વકીલાતણ વીધવા ડોશીબાઇ તથા વીધવા જાઇબાઇ તથા વીધવા તાંઇની જાઇબાઇ નાં ફાતમો આપેલી છે તે તેઇનાંનીછે તે શરીફે ટાંય મારીને પારશી મંતયેરજી ખરશે દજીની ફોરટની જુદી જુદી ડીકરી ૩ મીલકત ઉપર થાઇછે તે બા બત કબજ કીધીછે તે શરીફ વેચશે *

શ્રી મુમબઇની શરીફની આફીશ

તા ૨ જી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૬

ફેનેરી ઉઇલીશ શરીફ *

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday, the 6th Instant, a quantity of Long Cloth, and other Piece Goods, slightly damaged.

The above have been recently imported.

Several useful Plated and Silver Articles, belonging to an Estate.

Several Pieces of Drill-Cloth, for Trowsers, Hindoo Pattern Chintz, &c. &c.

Copper and Tin Jelly Moulds, and a quantity of Pumice stone in small canvas bags.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.

OF THE LATE

Bombay Chronicle Office,

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. at their Rooms, on FRIDAY the 15th instant, the whole of the above, if not previouly disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the Gross, or in such lots, as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

(c.) Bombay, 6th September 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 7th Instant,

SCOTCH Whiskey, English Claret and Barsac, Chintz, Maddapolam and Shirting Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats and Opera Ditto.

Bristow's Windsor Soap, Opodeldoc Milk of Roses, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, Telescopes and Opera Glasses.

Meadows-Street 6th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION;

On TUESDAY next the 12th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE ARMS HOTEL,

ALL THE MODERN

Household Furniture,

PLATE, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,

WINES, SPIRITS &c.

OF

Mr. Henry Crefsleman,

COMPRISING Dining Card and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboards, large and small Beadstead and bedding, Chests of Drawers, Washing Stands, Mirrors, Pier & Dressing Glasses, Pictures, Vase Lamps, Single and double branch Wall Shades, Candlesticks and Shades, Argaund Lamps, Eight day Clock &c.

Silver Soup laddles, Milk bowl, Table. Dessert and Tea Spoons, Gravy Ditto, Butter and Fish knives &c.

Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets of Earthenware, Complete Sets of New Ivory balanced handled knives and Forks, Table Cloths and Towels.

Richly cut Decanters, Butter Pots, preserve Do. Wine Claret and Liquor Glasses, Goblet, and Tumbler, finger Cups, Wine Coolers, &c.

New Metal Dish Covers, Meat Safes, Dispense Cupboards, Dripping Stone, and Cooking Utensils.

AT 1 PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

ON THE SECOND DAY'S SALE,

Old London Particular Madeira, Port, Melmsey, Sherry, English Claret, Liquors, Champaign, French Cognac Brandy, Holland and Rum Shrub.

ALSO

Two Mahogany Billiard Tables Complete,

AND

A Capital Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle, and Bridle.

The Goods may be seen on Saturday and Monday next and Musters of the Wine and Liquors may be had of the Auctioneers.

Catalogues will be printed.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

AN ELEGANT

HALF PANNELLED

BUGGY,

Built by Stewart and Co. of Calcutta,

PRICE Rs. 1,100.

Meadows Street, 6th Sept. 1826.

In the Press,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

IN THREE VOLUMES OCTAVO

With Plates and a Map

OF THE

MAHRATTA COUNTRY,

Chiefly from Original and recent Surveys;

A History of the Mahrattas

BY

JAMES GRANT DUFF ESQ.

Captain 1st or Gren. Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry and late Political Resident at Satara.

THIS Work commences at a period antecedent to the Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan and is brought down to 1819; it includes the rise, progress, decline and fall of the Mahrattas, the rise of the English, the History of the Nezam's Government and of most of the states in India, as well as the overthrow of the Moghul Empire, and the subversion of the Deccan Monarchies.

Besides the records of the Mahratta Governments of Poona and Satara, and those of the English East India Company, the Authorities for this work are from a great variety of authentic sources hitherto inaccessible to the Public.

A few copies of the above mentioned Work are expected by an early opportunity at the office of Messrs. GILDEN DE SOUZA AND Co. to whom such Gentlemen as may be desirous of securing copies, are requested to forward their names. The price to such as may bespeak the Work will be fifty Rupees.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAILL AND CO. of London for Sums not less than £500 Str. at 1*s.* | 10*d.* at 6 months' Sight.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826,

JUST PUBLISHED,

A

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA,

BUT NOT BY ONE OF THE FACULTY,

BY A

B. C. S.

Hic murus aheneus esto
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ.

PRICE One Rupee, but to those who take a supply for distribution Rs. 8 per dozen.

The free proceeds to be appropriated to the use of the Scottish Missionary Society.

Copies may be had on application to Mr. JAMES GARRETT, Byculiah—the Rev. JAMES CLOW, Colabah—or Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS, in the Fort.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE CROWN,

OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,

John Baird,

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched to Greenock, direct, on or about the 25th Instant, and has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

For Freight & Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL

THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MORRO CASTLE,

J. B. Smith,

COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 363 TONS A I.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, has very Superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for Liverpool towards the end of this month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING BARQUE

ATALANTA.

Wm. Johnston,

COMMANDER,

BURTHEN PER REGISTER, 342 TONS,

WILL be dispatched on or before the 10th Oct. and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on board or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826,

FOR FREIGHT
TO MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY,
THE ENGLISH BRIG

THEODORE,
Captain Langlois.

THIS Brig is expected here daily, and will be dispatched for Madras and Pondicherry within fifteen days after arrival. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1826.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in August, 1826.

	Esplanade. RAIN In.	Dec.	Bycullah. RAIN In.	Dec.	Malabar Hill RAIN In	Dec.
Aug. 1	....	—		—		01
2	....	03		—		01
☌ 3	....	02		09		11
4	....	19		17		38
5	....	21		18		16
6	....	08		05		02
7	....	07		10		07
8	....	—		04		09
9	....	—		—		—
☽ 10	....	06		11		—
11	....	—		—		—
12	....	—		—		—
13	....	—		—		07
14	....	16		—		17
15	....	—		23		—
16	....	—		—		—
☉ 17	....	—		—		03
18	....	08		02		08
19	....	16		32		25
20	....	66	1	22		42
21	....	—		09		05
22	....	30		11		46
23	....	48		71		78
24	....	1 45	1	56	1	84
☾ 25	....	1 09		66		94
26	....	1 37	1	66	1	13
27	....	11		06		18
28	....	05		—		—
29	....	83	1	05		77
30	....	46		74		58
31	....	54		88		36
Total in Aug.	8	40	10	05	8	96
Total in May,		64		64		93
" " June,	17	11	16	72	17	06
" " July,	26	97	30	34	28	05
" " Aug.	8	40	10	05	8	96
Present total,	53	12	57	75	55	00

Years	June, In.	Dec.	July, In.	Dec.	Aug. In.	Dec.	Total in June July and Aug. In.	Dec.
1817	45	73	23	67	9	31	78	73
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	68	68
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	66	85
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	66	68
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	61	30
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	89	63
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	57	42
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	29	82
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	62	56
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	53	12

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 242 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet the Hon'ble A. O. Murray to be Lieutenant, vice Balmanno deceased.—Date of rank 6th August 1826.

No. 243 of 1826.—Captain J. W. Molesworth, of the 11th Regiment N. I. is allowed to proceed to Poona, on sick certificate, for one month.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1826.

No. 244 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that officers arriving from England in charge of Troops, whether of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble the Company's Service, submit to Government any unadjusted claim on account of short issues of provisions during the voyage, to the Men under their command, as early as practicable after landing.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1826.

No. 245 of 1826.—Captain Hewitt, of the 5th Regiment N. I. is ordered to rejoin his Corps, his services which were placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, by Government General order of the 18th February last, being no longer required at that presidency. Captain Hewitt, is however permitted to absent from his duty on his private affairs until the 30th of November next.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1826.

No. 246 of 1826.—Lieutenant Benbow, of the 15th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick Certificate, for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 29th August 1826.

No. 247 of 1826.—The following promotions are made.

2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Captain Robert Robertson to be Major, Lieutenant William Rollings to be Captain, and Ensign John C. Bowater to be Lieutenant, in succession to Morin deceased.—Date of Rank 1st April 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Gazette,

MEDICAL FUND.

SIR

The daily and repeated discussions on the merits of the Military Fund have led some of my brethern into a belief that it would be a good thing to get up a Medical one.

Perhaps some qualified individual will oblige us with a few hints on the subject. Suffice it therefore to say that as Widows and Children will be provided for by the Military Fund—the Medical one need only embrace two objects; or the providing some tolerable Income to its Members, when forced to leave the service by sickness, before they become entitled to their pensions; and the adding in an inverse ratio to their rank an Annual Sum to the pensions of those who reure from the service.

Aug. 1826. Your obed. Servt.
MEDICUS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

As a peaceable and apparently a frank disposition has appeared in the Courier, it would ill became me not to meet him upon the same cordial principles—perhaps there is a slight irritability of system observable in his last production, but that I must freely overlook and not suffer myself to be led astray from my usual moderation of temper—as I am a stranger to you it may not be amiss to state that though my feelings are warm and easily raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, yet at the same time they are kind and conciliating, and capable of harmonizing with whatever is beautiful and sublime; with these principles of conciliation I shall proceed as gently as possible to discuss the subject of contention, which yet requires a good deal of consideration—the pen which frames a particular statute which the regulations of the press may be considered as forming, can alone explain the particular objects intended to be embraced; those who are not in the secret must form the best judgment they can as to the intention of oriental legislation on this very important question—it cannot however be denied that the regulations in force on the other side of India are the most sweeping weapons in their operation that can possibly be conceived by the imagination of man—it is impossible to peruse them without feelings of that peculiar nature which it would not be safe in me to express—in the first place no paper can be printed or published without a license, (such a license as an alehouse must have in England) nor unless the name or appellation of the paper so intended to be established shall have so gentle a signification and character that the ear may not be offended with a seditious or republican sound;—such names as The "Independent whig," The "Eastern Luminary," The "Touchstone;" The "Examiner" or the "Freemans Journal" could not by any possibility hope for a license; the principles which such titles indicate would be decisive of the fate of an application, whereas on the other hand such beautiful distinguishing badges as the "Orphan," "The Lady Governess," the Mermaid or Crazy Jane from the presumed innocence and simplicity of their lives would meet with the most prompt attention and would be immediately encumbered with a license without the slightest hesitation—In the second place supposing that such licenses are obtained and after flowrishing for a time with unexampled success, and that upon the continuance of such establishments many amiable families were depending for their existence and their fortunes and that in a moment of forgetfulness, or even in a moment of vigilance a paragraph should be tortured into an offensive meaning by some oriental secretary of state, whose department it was to watch the machinary of the press, and that he should in some fantastic or bilious fit suppress and call in these letters of license, I would simply ask the Editor of the Courier (since his late declaration of liberality and indepeudence) what would be his feelings at the exercise of such authority? I know what mine would be; and I could guess without difficulty the feelings of every honorable man. The business of printing and publishing is followed in every free country as a trade, thousands live by it, and thousands make their fortunes in it,—it is a genteel gentlemanly occupation—to it we are indebted for the mutual communication of thoughts, for the advancement of the arts and sciences for the promotion of religion, for the development of our moral duties, for the spirit of the age and for all that refinement genius, learning, wealth and intellectual power, which distinguishes Great Britain and places her upon that lofty eminence from whence she has become the envy and admiration of surrounding empires—if therefore blessings like these have been produced in the British Isles, let us not in so splendid a division of the world now inhabited by us, and which it has become our fate to govern, shut out or fetter those engines of light and intelligence which in time may distinctly illuminate that narrow yet fragrant path into which millions may turn and travel and arrive at the mansions of immortality—I acknowledge myself much indebted to the Courier for that happy method of illustration which consists in supposition and which is peculiarly it's own.—I am not well versed in that system but let me try the experiment; suppose then for the sake of reasoning that a member of some foreign Government should hold a share in the valuable press of the Courier & that by influence and a suitable share of diligence and industry that paper had arrived at a high state of profit and perfection and that it was the only press here that could carry on an extensive business in proportion to its extensive means and establishment, suppose then that the Bengal regulations were in force here and that some spirited and enterprising Individuals should conceive that they could benefit themselves and the community at the same time, by reduction in prices and that they should contemplate the erection of a press and the application for a license, that their spirits were flushed and their hopes raised at the delightful prospect, and that being full of joyful expectation, they should receive sealed packet from Government displaying the arms and escutcheon of the Company, that the packet should be opened in breathless anxiety and that on glancing over the communication they found it contained a deadly blow to all their reasonable and well grounded hopes, by a refusal to grant the required license and that no reason for such refusal should be given? now suppose all this was actually to happen what should we think of the honor of our country, her laws and institutions; but above all I would ask what should we think of the hand which had let fall from the pen so unhallowed a blot as to give validity, life, & operation to a law so grievous to the subject, and so pernicious to the state; which fettered industry, inconvenienced the community, and cramped the genius of science of literature and of the rising generation.

I hope I shall not be misunderstood in adopting that system of reasoning for which my obligations are due to the Courier; the case I have put is simply in illustration of possibilities and has no reference whatever as to the probability of such an event, but in applying a test to the Law extreme cases are admissible; now as I have a good share of respect for the Editor of the Courier I willingly refrain from the discussion of many points introduced into his last explanation.—I am averse to all insinuations—but on the contrary I delight in all homely inquiries as coming at once to the point. I am not sensible of any accusation as to the Editor's motives; I acknowledge I put a plain question and which has been answered without equivocation.—I do not at all shrink from the admission of vast suspicion I entertained on that head, but that suspicion is now vanished.—I am not insensible of the difficulties of an Editor in pleasing so many palates, and perhaps I am not going too far in acknowledging that there were some perils to be encountered in publishing legal proceedings, but that reason cannot apply to the judgment of the Court on the press restrictions, as those judgments are written, and may be had for asking, as I am informed at the office of the Clerk of the Crown. I have not yet seen them, and the public would wish for their publication; this is putting the Couriers Loyalty to the test or his genius of invention to the rack, by Saturday next for a suitable excuse.—I do not admire the defence of lugging in the poor Chronicle by way of justification for the Courier; while it lived the Courier with its high crest never administered to its comforts or ever gave it a helping hand, though struggling chin deep in its difficulties; but it is now noticed in a way which puts me in mind of the prisoner who was tried for stealing from his master a bushel of wheat, and who fancied he had accomplished his aquittal by letting out in his defence that his said master (Farmer Hodge) had stolen a sheep—so here the Chronicle after its death and burial and the late Editor of the Gazette after his retreat into ambush are both charged by the Courier with the same delinquency for which he himself has been tried at the bar of the public; I hope he is honorably acquitted.—I willingly give him my vote of acquittal. It might appear that a considerable portion of the bitter apple was infused in my opening dose against him, but really I only meant it as a gentle aperient by way of tranquillising the system; the simple declaration of his motives is sufficient for me, indeed my own personal safety would induce me to mind what I was about; a cocked hat, a graceful black plume, black facings, a lancet and a long sword, create rather a formidable and imposing appearance, and are instruments not to be trifled with, I shall take the hint remain secret snug and unknown—the Courier does not like the expression of being screwed up—the phrase I admit has a comprehensive meaning, it saves a vast deal of circumlocution, and it is not easy to get rid of the sensation produced by the novelty of so queer a position; if instead of screwing him up into a corner I had pinned him against a wall would he have liked it better? as the Editor is about to quit his post and resign his perilous office with honor to himself and with regret to his friends I do not feel at liberty to stand in the way of a piece of plate, by shewing that in attempting to step out of the corner he has stept into the mud, or into something else equally pleasant; I do not mean Edinburgh that memorable city or the Hall of the *Toon Cooncil* but would not a short step from his fortress bring him plump into the vicinity of some Glasgow Looms? there he may be purified and consoled by circulating & sipping sour claret.—I wish him success in his future adventures and that he will always keep in view what he must have learned from his craddle, that an honest man is the noblest work of God. I do not like my name of x, it comes too near to the London Ex Sheriff—if you have no objection I shall give you my real name of.

LUDWHISKY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

ETYMOLOGICAL RESEARCHES!

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree"
"The farther fetched, the more they please."

MR. EDITOR,

The learned and unlearned in Oriental Lore are cavilling and disputing, about the true meaning and derivation of the name of the place whence this Letter is dated, some have the temerity to say it is nonsense, and others, possessed of a little smattering in the sublime science of "Derivatives" have the confidence to assert it is far fetched and the Orthography erroneous, as to the unlearned, one of my profound research and deep erudition need be under no apprehension, but with the learned the case is different, and we can only attribute their opposition to the ungracious spirit of envy "Two of a Trade cannot agree," is an old but trite Axiom, their uncourtious demeanour is sufficiently evident, nor is their ingratitude less prominent, this is the return I meet with for instructing man, kind generally and edifying the Bombayans in particular; wrath forms no part of my Philosophic Temperament, but I am exceedingly displeased so it is.

"Let Jupiter himself, do what he may Knaves will cheat, and Fools will have their day." But ingratitude, base, envious, and apathetic ingratitude is worse than the Adder's fang.

"That were the heaviest blow of all." But stop a moment, my midnight Oil and diurnal hours, have not been consumed for nothing, as we shall presently perceive, and I will dearly prove, demonstrate, and establish to the complete satisfaction of all Sceptics and Infidels that Cal-ab is the true and faithful writing of the word.

The Sea is often called, in a figurative way Cal or Black, and European Annotators use the same term. I think the word will be found, when speaking of the Ocean in Capt. Wilford's "Sacred Isles of the west." The gloom and horrors attendant upon the great waters in storms may have given rise to this Emblematical signification, and we have Cal Cutta, but this latter will bear upon another resource I possess to confirm the accuracy of my spelling and accentuation of the word, but of this by and bye. Is not this Island environed by black Rocks another confirmation were any wanting.

An old friend of mine a very good man, not quite so wise as I could wish, Major Pivot of the XX Regiment would always insist that the place was called Cold Harbour, from its coolness and the inlets for Fishing Boats, he had strong, presumptive ground for his crude notions, having by rote the celebrated plaintive ditty written in admiral Watson's time, "Moll Brooks, she bullied a Soldier

"From Dungaree to Cold Harbour
"All about a Bomalow
"All about a Bomalow."

This the Major thought was irrefutable, and he had almost brought Adjutant Pike into his notion, there was this discrepency, however, in their unhappy way of thinking and reasoning, the Adjutant maintained, the name was Cool Arbour, so called from a large Shady bower constructed in days of yore by old Colonel Matchlock, who, with two Swivels mounted upon the Bastions adjoining his Arbour had successfully defended the Creek (there was no Ferry then) against the joint assault of the *Sidhee* Fleet and Angria's *Gallivats*, I was not as successful with my opponents as Colonel Matchlock was with his, as neither black water, nor black Rocks would turn their stubborn way of thinking, they however, always allowed me to be a clever, and learned man, this I merely throw out as a hint to those who would detract from my hard earned Literary fame, particularly my friend Z. of the Courier? Before I proceed to my "Corps de Reserve" to substantiate the correctness of the word Cal-ab, and which, but for inveterate prejudice and self conciet, would entirely have subdued the opposition of Pivot and Pike I must state, that at the last chiltenham* musical Tesuival *Medame Cataloni* Sung "Moll Brooks" with such exquisite feeling and taste that the dormant recollections of some ancient Bombayans was awakened to that degree and their musical senses so ravished, that they vociferously (in spite of the "*Qui H'is*" *and* "*Mulis*," *who* had no local prejudices to gratify) *encored* the Song.

In the proof I have now to adduce I need no embellishment, it must of itself carry conviction to every reasonable mind like the sage of old, we may exclaim.

"Experienced Nestor in pursuasion skilled
"Words sweet as Honey, from his lips distelled."

Now for the Disfillation, being determined to confound the Theory of Pivot and Pike, I searched a number of Official Records in the Mahratta Language. In one was a grant of Land by Amurat Rao Punt (*probably* so named by the English from his wearing a large amulet, and the cognomen from his father having been the first to cross the Ferry in the kind

* Cheltenham is called the English Calcutta. For a spirited article vide "Anglo East Indians!" page 155 in "Humphrey Rovelins, Lucubrations" a very capital Book, A good deal Rivelled by "Foreign Scenes" of Dr. Howison "and" Author of an interesting work on Canada.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

of Boat called a Punt) to build a monument in commemoration of Cāli Mà, or mother [illegible]. This woman was well known to every *Longooteyless* urchin on the Island for her cheap and good *Coomaries*, which she sold by the road side, there was but little rivalry in those days among the retailers of that delicacy, Wells were very scarce at Cāl-āb, and Cāli Mà always had a large *Chattee* of good water on each side of her for the use of customers and Passers by, she gave to all indiscriminately and was no respecter of Castes, having a distinct vessel for each, this kind disposition, goodness of her commodity, and her pleasing tattle, brought her great business, and its concomitant profit, her son was very successful as a vender of Sweetmeats and in the course of time had a large Shop, that might nearly have rivelled "Birchs" in Cornhill. Cāli Mà shortly got the name of Cāli Ab from her generous distribution of that Element, which from its scarcity and goodness was in great request. In the course of a short time for brevity she was familiarly named Cāl-āb and dying worth Property, her son the confectioner who had amassed considerable wealth, purchased a good deal of the Land which to please his customers and do honor to his Parent he called Çāl-āb. The English who about this time had begun to form Locations, from the same cause named the place "Old woman's Island" which it goes by to this day and is to be found in all Maps and Charts as such I trust now I have satisfied the most incredulous, in that hope and in the expectation of great credit for the discovery and that no one will exclaim "*Lucus à non Lucendo.*"

I am,
Your obediently
Y.

Cāl-āb, August 29th.

P. S.—I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me, whatever its name may be in their judgment, whether it is an Island or not.

* Càli is the consort of Siva, the Saturn and Proserpine of Hindoo Mythology, it is a name frequently borne by Females of the *Saivas* Caste.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Altho' Y.'s Letter betrays a considerable deal of research, we are satisfied that it is at least one third too long, as not more than that portion of our readers, can possibly feel any interest in the definition of a word entirely of a local nature, We would therefore recommend him in future to be a little more concise if he expects us to give publicity to his lucubrations.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's. at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta 30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras .. 31 .... Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

The Ship Atalanta (Free Trader) Wm. Johnson, Commander from London the 18th April, the Good Success, Wm. Poynton Commander, from China the 10th June, and the Brig Theodore, Wm. Longlais Commander, from Pondicherry, have arrived since our last,

Passengers per the Atalanta.-Mr. Finey Free Mariner, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Mant, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Walker, Mr. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Boulderson H. C's. Marine, Mr. Amphorsa, and Mr. Fortene.

The Atalanta of course brings us no news subsequent to that brought by the Morro Castle.

By the Good Success we have received Private Letters to the 10th June, in which it is stated that both the Cotton & Opium Markets are stated to be on the decline. As little or nothing was doing in either, the prices quoted may be considered entirely nominal.—Bombay Cotton is quoted at from 10 Tale to 12 Tale. 5 Mace, and Malwa Opium is quoted at 1070 Dallars per Chest. This last price would by no means reimburse those who purchased at the January Sales, and as neither the Malwa which was sold here in March, nor that which was sold at Calcutta, in July, could have arrived in China before the departure of the Good Success, the chances are, that on their arrival prices will fall considerably, and that all who have embarked in this precarious & ever mutable trade, entirely dependent on the peculiar character of the Chinese about which we know so very little, will bitterly repent having had any share whatever in so doubtful a speculation.

The H. C.'s Ship Marchioness of Ely has arrived at Madras having left the Downs so late as the 22d May, and which gives our Madras friends an advantage over us of a whole months later intelligence that we can boast of at Bombay. We have given under the Madras Head the leading articles of interest brought by her,

BOMBAY COURIER,
SEPTEMBER 2.

We observe that a *History of the Mahrattas*, by Capt. James Grant Duff, of this Establishment, and formerly Resident at Sattara, was advertised to be publised in May. This work is described to "commence at a period antecedent to the Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan, and is brought down to 1819;—it includes the rise, progress, decline, and fall, of the Mahrattas; the rise of the English; the history of the Nizam's government, and of most of the states in India, as well as the decline and fall of the Moghul empire, and the subversion of the Deccan monarchies. Besides the records of the Mahratta governments of Poona and Sattara, and those of the English East India Company. The authorities for this work are from a great variety of authentic sources hitherto inaccessible to the public." From the opportunities Capt. Grant possessed of collecting materials for his history, and from his known industry and acquirements, it may be expected to form a valuable addition to the worksthat have been already written on India.

Our letters from Persia mention the arrival of Col. McDonald and suite at Shiraz. The Mission had received every attention from His Royal Highness Hoosain Ali Mirza and his Court. Col. McDonald was to take leave on the 25th June, and would proceed that evening in progress to the Court of the *Shah*. Measures had been taken to remove the remains of the late Mr. Rich, Resident at Bagdad, and of Dr. Taylor, who died at Shiraz, and who were buried in the garden of the Jehan Namah, to the Armenian Church at Ispahan, a place where they were less liable to be disturbed; and we are happy to state, for the honour of the Persians and the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, that the reports which at one time prevailed of the bodies having been disinterred and insulted, prove to be quite unfounded. The latest intelligence from the Mission mention, that it was seven days' march from Ispahan.

Overland accounts have been received from Constantinople to the middle of May. The fall of Missolonghi is, we are sorry to say, confirmed; and it is stated that the Greek garrison, when it found itself no longer able to hold out, made a desperate attempt to cut a passage through Ibrahim Pacha's lines. Very few of the brave Greeks are said to have survived this daring enterprize, but the carnage they made among their enemies during the conflict was reported to be very great. It is also stated that some arrangements had taken place between the Russians and Turks.

The following notice of a highly useful work, by Captain Seely of this Establishment, has been handed to us.

"Among the literary novelties of the day, Captain Seely's new Map of India bids fair to hold a high rank, not only from its originality, but from the universal addition of lateral margins in letter-press, conveying accurate but compendious notes, on the topography, statistics, and history, of the several cities, towns, and stations. These will render it a work permanently useful to the resident, and likewise to the traveller, to the latter of whom it will afford every assistance and guidance. The roads on the Map are very clearly defined, and as the author professes, no doubt very correct, as they are taken from late surveys. Our inspection of the proof was not such as to warrant a detailed criticism, but it certainly appears to us as a work of considerable merit, the production of no ordinary research and ability. The Road Directory, of about 100 pages, is a very useful appendage, and is cleverly arranged. This, like the Map has a variety of illustrations, descriptive of countries, and cities, and rivers, &c."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. C. Hagart, 1st. B. E. Regt.
Asst. Surg. M. T. Kays.
Capt. D. Forbes, 2d Grs.
Capt. Wm. Rollings, do.
Asst. Surg. J. R. Alexander, Neilgherry Hills.
Cadet J. R. Hibbert, Infantry.
Do. A. Meadows, do.
Lieut. A. F. D. Frazer.
Asst. Surg. John Gibson.
Cadet Chs. Smith Mant.
Cadet W. G. Duncan, Infantry.
Cadet G. W. Walker, do.
Asst. Surg. J. MacMorris, 21st. Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. G. J. Mant, 19th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 31, Ship Atalanta (Free Trader) Wm. Johnson, Commander from London, 18th April.

Sept. 4th Ship Good Success, Wm. Poynton, Commr. from China 10th June.

Do. Brig Theodore, W. Longlais, Commr. from Pondecherry.

PASSENGERS PER ATALANTA.—Mr. Finey, Free Mariner, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Mant, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Walker, Mr. Gibson, Asst. Surg. Mr. Boulderson Marine, Mr. Amphorsa, Mr. Fortene.

DEPERTURES.—Aug. 31, The Hon'ble Comps. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commr. to Madras.

Sept. 3d, Ship Clairmont, James Houner, Commr. to Greenock.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.— Columbine for London.
Diadem for Ditto.
Brig Sarah for Ditto.
King George the 4th for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 15. Ship Nerbudda, J. Burgess, from Akyab 5th August.

PER NERBUDDA:—Lieutenant J. W. Scott, Commanding Detachment Artillery; Lieutenant R. Codrington, 49th Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, South East Division; Lieutenant H. C. Talbot, 61st Native Infantry; Lieutenant A. Cardew; Mr. T. Huett, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Conductors David Evans and Robert Smethy; Assistant Apothecaries Hamilton and Bustrand Quarter Master Serjeant Robert Steele; 105 European Artillery, and 309 Native ditto, and Followers.

DEPARTURES.—None.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL SHORTLY:—Steam Ship Falcon, J. Moore, for Rangoon—Brig Prince of Wales, J. Dan, for West Coast of Sumatra—Ship Almorah, G. H. Boyd, for Rangoon.

The H. C. Ship Macqueen gone to sea on the 15th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
AUGUST 15, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Nerbudda on her way to Town—Rasselas, (American) passed down.

KEDGEREE:—Shaw Byramgore and Abgarris passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C. Ships George the Fourth, Sir David Scott, Lady Melville, Dunira, Thames, and Earl of Balcarras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 20, Ship Providence, J. M. Ardlie, from London 19th April, Teneriffe 14th May, and Johanna 27th July; do. Ship Duke of Bedford, M. Parsons from London 22d March, Madeira 11th April, and Mauritius 7th July; 22, H. M. Ship Cyrene, A. Campbell, from Trincomallie 20th August; do. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Charles E. Mangles, from London and Gravesend 21st, and Downs 22d May.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 17, H. C. Ship Hastings, G. Dawson, for Coringa and Coconada; 19, Brig Lutchmy, A. Colin, for Mauritius; 19, H. M. Ship Slaney, S. Thornton, for Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Bandora, on Tuesday the 8th ultimo, The Reverend Antonio Joseph de Souza clergy *in minoribus*, inhabitant of Versavah, aged 60 years, after a short but painful illness of the malignant fever, which he endured about 8 days with a true christian faith.—He came down at the Parochial of Bandora with his friend the Reverend Padre Francisco Xavier de Monte Vicar, who rendered him every assistance during his sickness with humanity, and buried his remains at the church of the Apostle St. Andrew with every funeral ceremony, attended by all the principal Parishioners of that place.

On the morning of the 4th Instant, after an illness of four days, Mr. Robert Macdowall, Superintendent of the Govt. Lithographic Press, deeply regretted by his immediate Friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 29th July, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Antony de Santa Maria, Mr. John D'Silva, to Miss Louisa Margaret Madeira.

At Berhampore, on the 8th August, by the Reverend H. H. Shephard, District Chaplain, Lieutenant William Murray Stewart, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to Charlotte, eldest Daughter of Captain Debnam, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Lately at Kaits, by the Reverend W. Adley, Robert Atherton, Esq. Superintendant of the Government Stud and Sitting Magistrate of Delft Island, to Eleanor Toler, fourth Daughter of the late George Burleigh, Esq. Surgeon, Half Pay 2d Ceylon Regiment and Sitting Magistrate of Kaits.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 7th August, Mrs. John Bartlett, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, the Lady of Charles G. Strettel, Esq. of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 9th August, Mrs. J. C. Watson, of a Daughter.

At Sausnie, Ally Ghur, on Thursday, the 27th July last, Mrs. Thomas Bird, of a Son.

At Collah Factory, in the District of Jessore, on the 3d August, Mrs. M. J. D'Valadares, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Monday morning, the 14th August, William Hussey Websterfield, Esq. aged 33 years.

At Howrah, on the 14th August, Mrs. J. Mackey, aged 24 years and 4 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Church, on the 17th Instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, Lieutenant N. F. Johnson, of the 26th Regiment N. I. to Bridget Mary Ibert, second Daughter of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.

At Secunderabad, on the 31st July, by the Reverend W. Boys, Mr. James M'Gill, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Jane, Daughter of the late Conductor E. Bishop.

On Saturday, the 19th Instant, at the New Vepery Church, Mr. G. W. Steele, of the Medical Department, to Miss Charlotte Purcell.

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the night of the 19th August, the Lady of Captain J. Fulton, Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Southern Division, of a Daughter.

On the 21st Instant, the Lady of F. A. Robson, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 19th Instant, Mrs. S. D. Vanspall, of a Daughter.

At Wallajabad, on Saturday, the 12th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Gabriel G. Donald, of the Medical Department, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant Mowbray Stephenson, 36th Regiment N. I.

At Secunderabad, on the morning of the 9th Instant, Ensign W. Pennefather, 46th Regiment N. I. son of ——Pennefather, Esq. Collector of Excise for the County of Cork.

On the 21st Inst. Mrs. S. D. Vanspall, second Daughter of B. A. Stork, Esq. late Resident at Poonacail of His Netherlands Majesty's Service.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		AUGUST 16, 1826.	SELL.	
27	8	Remitable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	26	8
1	0	per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1	8
par		New 5 per Cent, Loan, Disct.	0	6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 7 0
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7 0 *a* 2 Ms.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL.	
2	*a* 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2	1
		Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98	
		Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5400 to 5600

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	206	0
Sovereigns,	each ditto	10	6
Guineas,	ditto, ditto	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs,	ditto	16	0

The *Nerbuddah* Transport ship, arrived yesterday from Akyab the 5th of August, with a considerable detachment of the Honorable Company's European Artillery.

We have heard it positively stated, on the authority of a Gentleman who recently has come round from Rangoon, that the Burmans have refused to make good the instalment. Rangoon, however, still remains in our possession, and as it is the most valuable seaport on the whole line of Burmah sea coast, its accession to our territories, would be an invaluable acquisition, and it is forfeited, we believe, by any infringment of treaty on the part of the Burmans. May not the insulting treatment which Captain Burney met with at the Siamese Court, if report be correct, have some connection, with the refusal of the Burmans to make good the instalment? [*Bengal Hurkāru, Aug.* 16.

The Burmese, we hear, have absolutely paid over seventeen lacks of the second instalment, and the balance it was expected, would be soon forthcoming. The expences of the war, it may be presumed, have rendered it less easy for them to come down with cash than is supposed: At any rate we have no reason to conclude that a disclination to fulfil their contract, has yet manifested itself on the part of the Burmese authorities.

An extract from the *Government Gazette*, in a subsequent column, will show that Captain BURNEY's mission to Siam has not proved so devoid of beneficial effects as was imagined at first.

[*India Gaz. August* 17.

MADRAS.

After the foregoing articles were sent to the Press, the report of the arrival from England of the H. C. Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Mangles reached us: this Ship has had an extraordinary quick Passage; having left the Downs as late as the 22d of May.

Passengers.—Miss M. Bainbridge; Mr. J. G. S. Bruerl, *writer*; Capt. Stewart, in Command of the Troops being a Detachment of H. M. 30th and 89th Regiments; Lieut. J. Russell, 89th Regt.; Lieut. Tempest Stroud do.; Ensign R. Armstrong, 30th; Ensigns H. Layard, and E. Myles, 89th Regt.; W. Bedford, Royals; Ensign Mead A. Wilmot; Messrs. S. Sulivan, J. Stewart, Edward Kenworthy, Geo. Reade, A. S. Gore, W. Cautis, L. Moore, T. S. Wilson, A. S. Powys, Henry S. Waters, J. S. Moore, J. Kempthorne, and Frederick Gottruve, *Cadets*.

We fear the Report of the fall of Missolonghi, is too well founded; as in a Literary Gazette of the 20th of May, (the only publication we have yet received) under the Head of "Politics," we find the following Article.

"Peace with the Burmese, compelling them to sacrifice much territory and pay a large Sum of Money, is the best news of the day: the worst, *the fall of Missolonghi, with great slaughter.*"

We understand the *Marchioness of Ely* has brought very few Letters.

The H. C. Ship *Prince Regent* sailed, we are informed, four or five days before the *Ely*; and the *Rose* on the same day.

We are happy in being able to announce the arrival of the *Woodford* Captain Chapman in England just as the *Ely* sailed—all well.—*The Lady Ruffles* and *Atherton* were ready when the *Ely* sailed.

His MAJESTY we are happy to learn was in good Health when the *Ely* left England.

We are happy to learn there had been no failures of any consequence for some time; and that confidence was returning.

After the foregoing was at the Press, we were favoured with the following Heads of Intelligence.

The Ship *Mellish* was in sight off Dover 16th May.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

STANZAS.

Written by an Officer, long resident in India, on his return to England.

I came, but they had pass'd away—
The fair in form, the pure in mind—
And like a striken deer I stray,
Where all are strange, and none are kind—
Kind to the worn, the wearied soul,
That pants, that struggles for repose;
O! that my steps had reach'd the goal.
Where earthly sighs and sorrows close.
Years have pass'd o'er me, like a dream,
That leaves no trace on memory's page;
I look around me, and I seem
Some relict of a former age.
Alone, as in a stranger clime.
Where stranger voices mock my ear;
I mark the lagging course of time,
Without a wish—a hope—a fear!
Yet I *had* hopes—and they are fled;
And I had fears were all too true;
My wishes too!—but they are dead,
And what have I with life to do!
'Tis but to bear a weary load,
I may not, dare not cast away,
To sigh for one small, still abode,
Where I may sleep as sweat as they;—
As they, the loveliest of their race,
Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep;
Whose worth my soul delights to trace,
Whose very loss, 'tis sweet to weep;
To weep beneath the silent moon,
With none to chide, to hear, to see;
Life can bestow no dearer boon
On one whom death disdains to free.
I leave a world, that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead;
And fancy consecrates the spot,
Where fancy's softest dreams are shed.
I see each shade, all silvery white,
I hear each spirit's melting sigh;
I turn to clasp those forms of light,
And the pale morning chills my eye.
But soon the last dim morn shall rise,
The lamp of life burns feebly now,
When stranger hands shall close my eyes,
And smooth my cold and dewy brow,
Unknown I lived—so let me die;
Nor stone, nor monumental cross,
Tell where his nameless ashes lie,
Who sigh'd for *gold*, and found it *dross*.

(Continued from the third Page.)

A Madrass Gazette Extraordinary of 17th January containing news of Peace with the Burmese was received in London on the 14th May.

H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Captain Hine, was off Weymouth 13th May; Lord Charles Somerset, had arrived in her from the Cape of Good Hope.

Doctor Sumner, the Bishop of Llandaff elect, was installed Dean of St. Paul's on the 12th May.

The Parliament was sitting on the 19 May, and was then adjourned to Friday 26th May.

Sir Thomas Beevor and Cobbett were canvassing at Preston, and had pledged themselves to proceed to a Poll.

A message was received by the *Ely* on the 22d May from Captain Chapman stating the arrival of the *Woodford* all well.

Price of Stocks, on 19th May.
3 Per Cent. Red. 76⅝ 77⅛.
3 Per Cent. Cons. 77⅜ 78.
New 4 per Cent. 94.

There had been a great prevalence of North and N. East Winds during a Month, and no arrival from India had taken place, between the *Carnbrea Castle* and *Mellish*.

[*Madras Government Gaz. August* 24.

Amongst the deaths we regret to observe that of Lady Scott the wife of our great Novelist—she expired on the 14th of May.

[*Supp. to the Madras Courier August* 25.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Providence*, Captain Ardlie, from England the 19th of April—last from Johanna.

Passengers:—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fenning, Mrs. Lenox and Child, two Misses Yates, two Misses Thompson, two Misses Cave; Colonel Podmore, Captain Fenning, Captain Hibgame, Lieutenant Hawes, Lieutenant Lenox; Messrs. Hunter, Gray, Pennode, Farren, Humfreys, Steel, M'Kintosh, Wilkinson, Wardlow, Mainwaring, Dunmore, Bleukinsop, Lyons, Long, Reddie, Woolaston, Garrow, Collie, Burt, Studdart, and Mathew, *Cadets*; 2 Masters Cave.

We have also to announce the arrival of the Ship *Duke of Bedford*, Captain Parson from England the 21st of March having touched at Madeira and the Mauritius.

Passengers for Madras:—Mrs. Taylor, Misses Scott and Valence; Miss E. Johns, landed at Madeira; Captain Taylor, Messrs. Butler and Millingan, Asst. Surgeons; Ensign Snow; Messrs. John James, Thomas Masia, returning to India; Messrs. H. H. Atkinson, Arthur Gordon, W. H. Dunsley, T. E. Woodhouse, T. Back, Hugh Montgomery, C. Walker, John Thompson, R. Bradstreet, Arthur Heywood, Edward Hughes, John Charles Fortescue, and D. Hayes, *Cadets*: Mr. W. Strahan, Free Mariner; and G. France

For Bengal.—Mrs. Phillot, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Turner; *Misses* Steer, Rand, Colebrooke, Yates, C. Turner, Mary Turner, H. P. Turner, Margaret Turner, Bernard, Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. Charles Greenwell Mansel, *Writer*; Mr. Betts, and Mr. Patton, free merchants, Messrs. Percy, Shortread, Jones, Palin, M'Donell and Butler, *Cadets*: Messrs. J. Danby, Turner, and Innes, Master E. M. Betts.

LEIPSIC, APRIL 7.

The Emperor Nicholas will probably embrace the affecting occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor Alexander, to publish a great act of clemency.

In the House of Lords yesterday (sitting in its judicial capacity) the claim of Henry Legge Gardner, Esq. to the Gardner Peerage was unanimously sustained. There was no public business of interest before their Lordships.

It is expected that the funeral of the late Emperor Alexander took place on the 24th of March last, at St. Petersburgh, and that the Duke of Wellington was to remain to be present. His Grace, it is expected, would leave the follwing day on his return to England.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, on the following question:—

"That Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service, under the provision of the Act of the 33d. George III., cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the Act of the 53d George III., cap. 155, sec. 85."

At six o'clock, the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be decided in the affirmative.

THE KING.

WINDSOR, APRIL 6.—It gave universal joy and rejoicing at his Majesty's first visit to the Castle, this day, after his late severe indisposition, and it was a matter of great happiness to every one, that the King's countenance is not affected, but, on the contrary, appears quite restored to health.

PARIS, APRIL 7.

(From the Etoile of Saturday.)

"Sir G. M'Gregor, calling himself an Indian Cacique, and Sovereing of Poyais, in South America, was arrested several months ago, charged with various acts of swindling. He was accused of having made considerable loans, and taken large sums, promising to his dupes immense treasures in his country, which he represented as another Elorado. He was brought to trial yesterday, with six other persons, represented as his accomplices.

"The prisoner—a man of Scotch extraction—is a very handsome man. He was elegantly dressed, a large Scotch plaid thrown across his shoulders. He answered every question with much facility, though with a British accent. At his side was an English officer named Hippesley, whose external appearance made a striking contrast with that of M'Gregor. According to the evidence, all the charges were fixed upon Schultz, one of the accused, who was absent, and who was sentenced to two years imprisonment. M'Gregor, and four Englishmen, Messrs. Irving, Hippesley, Mills, and Ganning, and two Frenchmen, Messrs. Denoste, and Vallonge, were acquitted.

The celebrated Danish Admiral Lowenorn, died some time ago, at the age of 74. Navigation owes to him the formation of several excellent sea charts; and the perfecting of the signals along the coasts of Denmark.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 6.—The Java, 56, Capt. Wilson; the Success, 28, Captain Stirling for the East Indies, and the Forte, 46, Captain Coghlan, C. B. for South America, are in want of Seamen.

DEAL, APRIL 7.—Wind S. W.—Passed by the Dolphin, Martins, from Batavia, for Antwerp.

[*Supp. to Govt. Gaz. Aug.* 21.

EUROPE.

THE TIMES.—APRIL 5.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GROWTH OF SILK IN IRELAND.—Amongst the objects intended for the increase of industry, and the acquirements of a new manufacture, that of the growth of silk claims considerable attention. To forward this national good, an association has been formed in London, and we had the pleasure to announce some time since, that a vessel had arrived in this harbour from Cette, with several thousand mulberry-trees, for planting, in such situations as may be desirable. Upon their arrival, several applications were made to the company's agent, Mr. George Wade Foot, for some of the plants, but he had not then authority to comply with their request. However, the company having been made acquainted with the fact, have given him instructions to accommodate any gentleman of landed property with such number of the trees as he may have occasion for, charging them only the first cost, which, we understand, is but 4d. each. An opportunity will, therefore, be afforded to gentlemen for supplying themselves by the cargo of the *Esther* with 200,000 trees, which are daily expected. A parcel of mulberry-seed is also expected on board the *Esther*, and Mr. Foot has directions to give such gentlemen as may wish for it, a sufficient quantity for sowing; the company liberally intending to benefit the country at large, by the general introduction of the silk manufacture.—*Cork Constitution* of April 1.

DEATH OF THE KING OF THE BEGGARS.—Andrew Weston, a miserable-looking object, who has been well known for years in the vicinity of Blackfriars-road and the borough of Southwark, expired on Monday night in consequence of suffocation from excessive drinking. The deceased lived in one of the courts leading out of Great Guilford-street, in the Borough, from whence it was his custom to issue every morning, and proceed over Blackfriars bridge, for the purpose of gathering alms. *Billy Waters*, one of the prominent characters introduced into the piece called *Life in London* as performed at the Adelphi Theatre, representing the King of the Beggars, was suggested in consequence of the habits of the deceased, who always prided himself as leader of the "cadgers" in the metropolis. He was one of the most dissipated of the class to which he belonged, never returning to the hovel in which he took up his abode except in a state of intoxication. In his fits of inebriety, when at a distance from home, and incapable of proceeding forward, he was in general picked up by some of the numerous coal-heavers residing in the same quarter of the town, and carried to his dwelling on their shoulders, as from his diminutive stature it was no very difficult task to perform. On the night of his death, he had been drinking spirits and porter during the day, and was as usual carried to Williams's-court between two coal-porters, who are represented to have conveyed him along between them with his head downwards. On setting down their burden, the unfortunate man was discovered to be in a dying state. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but poor Andrew was quite dead ere it arrived. Information of his death was given at 11 o'clock to the night constable of St. Saviour's parish, who proceeded to the house, the inmates of which refused to give up the body, on the ground that their late lodger died in their debt a month's rent. Another strong reason for their refusal in delivering up the corpse, was a report that prevailed in the neighbourhood that the surgeons of either of the hospitals in the Borough had offered no less a sum than 100l. for the body after death, for the purpose of dissection, in consequence of its extraordinary formation. The constable, however, claimed the body of the deceased, as none of his relations were on the spot, and conveyed it away to the watchhouse, clearly perceiving that if it was left behind, the inmates would dispose of it to the highest bidder. An inquest it is expected will be held on the body.

MANUFACTURING DISTRESS IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle of April 1.)

The colliers' combination, already all but extinct, is now about to receive the last blow. The serious diminution in the consumption of coals of nearly one half (150 waggons a day only on an average being at present weighed at the Gallow-gate weighing-machine, instead of the usual quantity of 300 waggons,) the large stocks accumulating in consequence of this heavy falling off, and the extravagant prices exacted by the combined workmen, have at length aroused the coal-masters to follow the successful example set them last year by the proprietors of Calder coal and iron works. Mr. Dunlop, of Clyde iron works, who was forced last year to yield to the extravagant demands of the combination, from being unable to adopt the only sure remedy (introducing new workmen,) is, as was to be expected, obliged again to renew the contest, and make a stand against the mandates of the combination. The demand for iron not being so brisk, and prices rather down, with strong competition from England, it is impossible to manufacture iron with a profit, unless coals are furnished by the collier at a more moderate price. It was accordingly announced last week to the colliers belonging to the various coal-pits, that a diminution of 6d. a cart on hard coal, and 6d. a cart on soft coal, was to take place, and the colliers were, in addition, to pay rents for their houses, which they have hitherto occupied gratis. If these terms were not acceded to, the colliers were warned to quit their houses by Monday week. There is a considerable stock of coal and iron-stone on hand, but Mr. Dunlop is determined again to close his furnaces, rather than submit to the edicts of the combination. There is little doubt that the workmen, from the high estimation in which they hold their employer, would willingly yield to the pressure with which the small note system is affecting all trades, if they be not overawed by the leaders of the combination. It will be a melancholy spectacle to see 600 men again thrown idle by this tyrannical influence; but it is a thing certain, that from the low state of their trade, the combination are now quite unable to maintain so many men in idleness. It is a general understanding among coal-proprietors, that they shall not employ men belonging to other collieries who are idle from such a cause as the above. There is no doubt but Mr. Dunlop will triumph, and the public will heartily wish him success. Several other proprietors have given notice to their workmen of a similar reduction in the rate of digging coal. Thus this formidable combination, which offered valuable plate to its then Parliamentary advocate, will be finally quashed.

The proprietors of coal-works in Renfrewshire have lately reduced the cart of coals, containing 20cwt., from 10s. 6d. to 8s. Some reduction was in consequence made in the colliers' wages, and those dissatisfied were turned off. Mr. Snodgrass, Quarrelton colliery, filled one of his pits with 60 new hands, who are coming on extremely well. Mr. Houston, of Johnstone Castle, who tried the experiment of the new workmen last year, has completely succeeded; and when any refractory spirit is displayed, their places are instantly supplied, and the public are thus getting coals at a moderate rate.

As the cotton-spinners in Belfast still stand out for an advance of wages, we would recommend it to the unemployed weavers (many of whom, from having been pircers, must know something of spinning) to go there for employment as spinners. The spinners here, working only six hours a day, are still earning 14s. and 16s. a week, clear of all deduction; while the poor weaver, who is so fortunate as to have a web, cannot earn more than 6s. working 16 hours a day.

A cotton-mill in Bridgton has been stopped for several weeks in consequence of the spinners refusing to work at some reduction of price. Another mill is on warning for the same reason.

The different towns in the west country are suffering their full share of the general distress.

In Leith, out of about 500 looms above 200 are unemployed; and, much to their credit, they have hitherto supported themselves without any assistance. The next staple trade of the town—that of the linen ounce-thread manufacture—has been gradually on the decline for nine months. The dullness of this business is not to be attributed solely to the re-action of the currency. By the statute regulating this business, the thread manufacturer is obliged to make his skein 30 yards long; but for a number of years this trade has been carried on in different parts of Ireland and as this provision of the act does not extend to the manufacturers in that kingdom, their skeins run from 20 to 24 yards long; and as they regulate their thread by the same list prices, they are well enabled to give it about 5 per cent. under the Scottish manufacturers. The natural result has been that the Irish have been progressively monopolizing the trade; and unless prevented by legislative interference, at no distant period they will exclude the Scottish manufacturers from the foreign market. Most of the intelligent and experienced part of the manufacturers consider the act beneficial, because when samples are shown the foreign merchants, they judge and select the quality, and as the law ensures them of the quantity, a confidence is kept up, which, on the whole, is highly beneficial for the business. A petition to Parliament is in progress, praying that they would either repeal the statute altogether, or make it equally imperative in both kingdoms, so that the rival manufacturers may meet on equal terms in the foreign market; but of late, owing to some misunderstanding among the parties, the petition has not been pushed with a spirit equal to its importance.

In Stewarton, the bonnet-makers are suffering still more severely than the weavers. There are almost no sales making, and the few that are forced are at prices ruinously low for the manufacturers. Numbers two and three are reduced to 9s. and 12s., and they sold 20 per cent. higher during the out-put of the notes. The bonnet-makers have in general but small capitals; and as they are gradually getting less, unless prevented by a revival of the trade, they will be soon reduced to poverty. Formerly above 500 hands were employed at bonnet-making, and at present there are only about 150. The pressure has not been so severe on the carpet-manufacturers. In Stewarton, the two works are still going full time.

In Stewarton, there are about 70 empty looms; and Mr. Cunningham, of Lainshaw, with his usual philanthropy, has given a number of them employment on his estate, at out-door labour.

In Kilmaurs, out of 130 looms, about 50 are unemployed, but the most of the hands are employed at out-door work.

Lamentable as the condition of Paisley is, that of Kilmarnock is equally bad. A person who has been in the practice of visiting that town in more prosperous times, is deeply impressed with the gloom that clouds every countenance, and the general despondency that pervades the town. The deep distress, and the patience and fortitude with which the privations are borne, are the burden of every conversation. Out of 1,400 muslin weavers, as was formerly mentioned, about one half are unemployed. The shawl-manufacturing is nearly as flat. Out of 300 figured and 200 plain looms, not above a third of the number are at work, and the prices of the shawls of every description are greatly reduced. On Monday a meeting of the magistrates and other spirited gentlemen was held, at which it was resolved to raise a subscription, and give

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1826

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

immediate relief in pressing cases, and employ as many as possible at out-door labour, at 1s. a day.

It was lately mentioned that in Girvan, out of about 1,800 looms, above 700 were empty; there are now above 800 unemployed, and the number is rapidly on the increase. No plan has yet been devised for the relief of the sufferers in that quarter. In this as well as in some other towns, where the weavers make the bulk of the population, the landlords are contemplating the approaching Whitsunday with feelings of a very unpleasant description. As the trade is considerably better in Ireland than it is in this country at present, some of the Irish families who resided in Girvan, anxious to get back to their native country, departed in such haste, that they had no time for a ceremonious settlement of sundry little matters with shopkeepers and landlords.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 5.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the Etoile, dated Monday, April 3.)

PARIS, APRIL 2.—It is said that M. de Chabrol, son of his Excellency the Minister of the Marine, has just set out for Rio de Janeiro. It is supposed that he is the bearer of the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce between France and Brazil.

The health of the Archbishop of Bordeaux is improving, and there is now room to hope, that the Venerable Prelate will be preserved to the diocese he governs with so much satisfaction.

The Countess Susan Benjowsky, widow of Maurice Augustus Benjowsky, so well known by his adventures, and still more in France by the Opera, the subject of which is an episode in his life, died lately at the age of 79 years, on the estate of Verzka, in the County of Trentshin.

M. Gambart discovered a comet on the 9th March, from the Observatory at Marseilles. He has calculated its orbit from observations which comprise a heliocentric arc of 17 degrees, and has found the following results; passage in the perihelium, March 18, 1,627, i. e. March 18th, 3 hour, 2 min. 47 sec. afternoon; Longtitude of the perihelium, 102 deg. 41 min. 30 sec.; Longtitude of the Node, 247 deg. 31 min. 20 sec.; inclination of the Orbit, 15 deg. 1 min. 20 sec.; perihelium distance, 0,976 (that from the earth to the sun being taken for unity) motion direct.

M. Gambart, who is as well acquainted with the ancient discoveries as he is capable of making new ones, has remarked a striking resemblance between this comet and two comets which appeared, one in 1772, and the other in 1805. If the identity were proved, we should have another period of a comet ascertained, which would seem to be about 6½ years.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

PARIS, APRIL 2.—There is no person disposed to accuse the Irish Catholics of impiety, or even of lukewarmness, in matters of religion. Few people have displayed more attachment to their religion. It is curious to compare the declaration of the Irish Catholic Bishops with the monstrous doctrines which are daily published with impunity by the Ultramontanists, and the furious partizans of the Court of Rome. The declaration of the Irish Bishops is a formal refutation of their doctrines, and a protest against the principles of the Jesuits; while a faction never ceases to proclaim the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope—his right to dispose of Crowns—to depose Princes—to release a Nation from its oath of allegiance. While M. Maistre gives us a formulary for demanding a change of dynasty of the Pope, the Bishops of Ireland declare quite the contrary—(To shew this, the author of the article in the *Constitutionnel* quotes a passage from the "Declaration.") It is impossible to reject more forcibly, and in fewer words, the jesuitical doctrines of homicide and regicide; those of M. de Maistre, and of all those who, renouncing *a country*, see, in the Bishop of Rome and the Jansenary jesuits, the only legitimate authority. If the faction treats those as heretics who defend the rights and liberties of the French Crown and Church, what will they say to the Bishops and Catholic Church of Ireland? If we had only to complain of the excesses of some writers, it would be enough to point them out to public attention, and the public would do them justice; but we have the affliction to see the Prelates share in part these mischievous errors. We have seen several *mandemens* published during Lent, which are rather denunciations than pastoral instructions. One is entitled, "Pastoral Instruction on the Subject of the Attacks lately made on Religion and its Ministers;" another is "On the Progress and Dangers of the Philosophic Spirit of the Nineteenth Century." Are our laws then dead, and do they not offer any means of repressing bad books and doctrines? Is not the law as to the Press sufficiently severe, and sufficiently vague? Are there not Courts and Procureurs Generaux to denounce and punish its errors? Do the Bishops form a part of that Ministry legally bound to take vengeance for infractions of the public peace, for troubling any religious sect admitted into the State, & for insulting its Ministers? Ought pastoral instruction in the name of the God of Peace to be denunciations & requisitions? Is not this the Sacerdocy invading the empire? The Pastoral Instructions do not confine their attacks to doctrines and writtings; they lose respect for the Sovereign power, and they denounce the Magistrates, the depositaries of this power, as the promoters of impiety & irreligion. The Archbishop of Toulon does not hesitate to say, "the impious have obtained a new triumph even in the sanctuary of justice." The Bishop of Evreux goes further, and denounces the *arrêts* of the Cour Royale. He says, "We are not ignorant of the violent hatred borne by impiety to religion. with what inconceivable impudence it calls deceit and imposture to its aid!—these are its habitual auxiliaries, in which it places all its hopes. To discredit religion, its implacable enemies load its Ministers with the most odious imputations; attribute to them, without proof, the most despicable motives, the most guilty views, and even go so far as to say they profess doctrines dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of France." These last words are quoted from the *Arret*. Thus, according to this Bishop of Evreux, the Magistrates who issued it are impious, the implacable enemies of religion: they have had recourse to deceit and imposture, and they have accused without any proof. The insult is great, and the encroachment on temporal authority flagrant. A magistrate, in a pamphlet lately published, admits that a cry is every where heard against the encroachments of the Clergy; that authority is sleeping, but that the Magistrates are awake. We do not doubt it; but hitherto all the *Procureurs Generaux* have been silent, though awake. Is this commanded by the Code? The Article 204 of Book 3, Section 3, says, "that every Pastoral Instruction, in whatever form, and in which a Minister of Religion shall either criticise or censure the Government or any act of the Public Authorities, shall be punished by the banishment of the Minister who publishes it." Is not an *arret* an act of public authority? and has not the Bishop of Evereux criticised or censured it? We must acknowledge that parts are now quite changed. Some Bishops are very active, and some Procureurs very patient; if the Bishops denounce, the Procureurs forgive the injury with more than Evangelical resignation. After fulfilling a painful duty, the pleasing task remains for us to say, that a Prelate, placed in a difficult situation, because his Diocese is divided between two divisions, has spoken to the dissentient Christians with that charity which ought to prevail in all pastoral instructions. The venerable Bishop of Nismes expresses himself thus: "And you, my brethren, thou separated from us in faith, are not less closely connected with us by the wishes we form for you by our desire for your hapiness, and our entire and affectionate attachment; that we wish we could say, with the hope of being understood, that to you these words are addressed, '*Vobis verbum salutis hujus missum est.*' You were dear to us before we knew you; this was our duty, and our duty has become sentiment, since we have lived amongst you. If it is not given us to throw down the walls of separation, and to embrace each other, obliged to confine ourselves, as far as you are concerned, to our prayers, we acquit ourselves of this duty with all the ardour of zeal; and when God charges us to announce favours to the faithful, you are too near us that we should forget also to ask him to extend them to you. May the natural effects of the religious exercises we announce confirm the union and peace which exist among us, and extend it beyond time, that we may enjoy together their benefits in eternity." Such language serves the cause of religion, better than the furious declamations which so often trouble us. "We know (says a Journal) that these words have strengthened the confidence which the Protestants of Nismes had in their Bishop, who appeared in an agitated city with his enlightened mind, and with a spirit of mildness and peace, before which all the evil passions were weakened and restrained."

The last work of the Abbé de la Mennais has been seized at the request of the *Procureur du Roi*.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

On Monday afternoon, Sir HENRY HALFORD went to the King's Lodge, Windsor Park, on a visit to his MAJESTY.

Yesterday, about four o'clock, the Duke of YORK went to his Office in the Horse Guards, where he had an interview with Mr. Secretary PEEL. His Royal Highness commenced his Military Levee a little before six, which was attended by General MONCRIFFE, Lieutenant-Generals LETHBRIDGE and SKINNER, Major-Generals Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Sir JOHN ELLEY, BALFOUR, and BROOKE, Sir WILLIAM WENN, and upwards of twenty others.

On Monday evening the Marquess of HERTFORD gave a grand dinner to the Duke of YORK and a numerous party at his Mansion in Piecadilly. The servants of the Noble Marquess appeared in their state liveries.

Yesterday the Duchess of KENT, the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, Princess SOPHIA, and Princess FEODORE, visited the Princess AUGUSTA.

When the late King pensioned Dr. JOHNSON, he also pensioned "SHEBEARE." Some one remarked, "that the latter did not merit it." "Pooh," said FOOTE, "when his MAJESTY pensioned the *he bear*, he could not avoid doing the same by the *Shebeare* also."

Among the personages who figure as characters in the new Spanish Tale, entitled, *Sandoval; or, The Freemason*, will be found, we understand, King FERDINAND, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Generals FREYRE, MORILLO, MINA, LACY, BARRUTEL, RIEGO, &c. &c.

On a lady's entering the Assembly-room at York, STERNE asked her name; he was told it was a MRS. HOBSON; on which he said, "he had often heard of HOBSON's choice, but he never saw it before."

THE SILK TRADE.

The following is said to be from an intelligent Gentleman in Paris:—

PARIS, APRIL 1, 1826.—It is remarkable, that whilst in England you were complaining of great distress in your manufacturing districts, and contrasting with it the cheerful industry of the French manufacturers, the latter were only enjoying a momentary prosperity, and on the verge of a despondency as intense as any that can exist in England, because the causes are as real, whilst, at the same time, they were much more unexpected. As long as the excitement to speculation by the master manufacturers and some of the merchants existed, the silk looms were constantly at work, & in the *ateliers* of the workmen we heard only the sound of industry and mirth; but no sooner had the orders of speculators and the undertakings of the manufacturers amounted to a sufficiency to stock the English market, than thousands of workmen were suddenly dismissed, and hundreds of looms left idle. This has been the case throughout France, but particularly at Lyons, where three-fourths of the silk weavers were thrown out of occupation, and many of them must have starved if there had not been other work for them. Fortunately the iron works were prospereus, and required additional hands, and some enterprizing capitalists were building several large mills in the neighbourhood. Upon these the distressed weavers have found employment; & thus much of that acute misery which generally accompanies want of work in a country where there are no poor rates, has been prevented. It is not generally known in England that the silk trade here had for some time been subject to an over-speculation, the necessary consequence of which was a re-action of no slight importance. You will judge to what an extent the speculation extended, by the following abstract of an official document, which has just been printed for the exclusive use of the French Deputies, one of whom has kindly furnished me with a copy.—This document shews not only the amount of the exports for one year (1824), but also the weight of the different articles, and the official valuation in France; and it is curious, as having formed the basis of Mr. Huskisson's new table of silk Duties, by which I find that none of the articles therein enumerated will pay less than 30 per cent. duty, and many of them upwards of 70.

The French broad silks exported in 1824, amounted in weight to 361,270 kilogrammes, or 722,540lbs.; valued at 100 francs per kilogramme, making about 2*l.* sterling per lb. Amounting in total value to 36,127,000 francs.

The silk handkerchiefs exported were in weight 44,880 kilogrammes, valued at the same rate as broad silks, and amounting to 4,488,000 francs.

The fancy silks, valued at 120 fr. per kilogramme, weighed 136,894 kilogrammes, and amounted to 16,437,280 francs.

The fancy silks mixed with gold or silver thread, valued at 200 fr. per kilo., and false ditto, valued at 150 fr., weighing 1364 kilo., amounted to 258,550 fr.

Do. mixed with thread—398 kilo. valued at 70 fr. amounting to 27,860 fr.; ditto, containing any quantity of gold or silver, valued at 100 fr. the kilo.—226 kilo. amounting to 22,600 fr.; ditto, with false gold or silver thread—377 kilo. valued at 70 fr. per kilo. amounting to 26,390 fr.

Silk Counterpanes—88 kilo. at 80fr. per kilo.—7,040 fr.

Silk Stuffs mixed with cotton or wool—11,824 kilo. at 70 fr. per kilo.—827,680 fr.

Gauze of pure silk—8,619 kilo. valued at 100 fr.—861,900 fr. Of other descriptions, 241 kilo. at 100 fr.—24,100 fr.

Crape—40,726 kilo. valued at 100 fr.—4,072,600 fr.

Net—18,798 kilo. at 130 fr. per kilo.—2,443,740 fr.

Silk Lace, no fixed value, 761,042 fr.

Bonneterie (Stockings, caps, and similar articles), 43,668 kilo. at 100 fr.—4,366,800 fr.

Passementerie (Fringes, tassels, tapes silk ornaments, &c.) of fine gold or silver thread with silk, 3,037 kilo. valued at 200 fr. per kilo.—607,400 fr.

Ditto false Gold or Silver, 4,040, kilo. at 175 fr.—707,000 fr.

Ditto all silk, 29,155 kilo. at 100 fr.—2,915,500 fr.

Ditto mixed with gold or silver, real or false, 1,666 kilo. at 175 fr. 291,550 fr.

Ditto of other descriptions, 1,012 kilo. at 70 fr.—70,840 fr.

Ribbands of every description, 215,560 kilo. valued at 100 fr. per kilo.—21,556,000 fr.

Bourre de Soie, 3,650 kilo. at 50 fr.—182,500 fr.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The Sessions for the County of Middlesex commenced yesterday, before F. Const, Esq. and a Bench of Magistrates.

DUELLING.—Wood v. BURCHAM.—This was an indictment for a misdemeanour, in sending a challenge, to provoke the prosecutor to fight a duel.—Mr. PHILLIPS was Counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. ADOLPHUS for the defence.—The Learned Counsel said, that the parties in this case were both men in a respectable rank of life; the one was a Barrister and the other an officer in his Majesty's service. The offence was the sending a letter to his client, in which the defendant applied the words "Dirty scoundrel," &c. to him. If the defendant would even then state that he had no intention to injure Mr. Wood, and would admit that he had acted from misrepresentation, he (Mr. Phillips) would allow a Juror to be withdrawn.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, on the part of his client, accepted the proposal, made the required apology, and a Juror being withdrawn, the Court were not gratified with the details of the affair.

Mr. JOHN PALMER, a coal-dealer, in Poland-street, was indicted for assaulting a lady named Walters. The prosecutrix, who lives in the same street, sent for a bushel of coals to the defendant's shop, and when they were supplied, she complained of their being short of the legal measure. The defendant acted very intemperately to prevent their being re-measured, and struck the prosecutrix. Valentine, the officer, was called in, and he found them deficient one-fourth. Verdict Guilty; and sentenced to pay a fine of Ten Pounds to the King.

MARY-LA-BONNE.—Mrs. MARY ANN WATERS, a female of very fashionable appearance, was charged with having rescused her husband from the custody of a Police Officer, under very peculiar circumstances of courage and address. Howell, one of the constables, had been ordered to apprehend the defendant's husband, for having defrauded Mr. Cripps, of Piccadilly, of some birds and cages. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, he went to Drummond-street, Somers Town, and saw Waters, in the dress of a baker, closing a baker's shop. He went up to him and asked him if his name was not Waters? He said "Oh! no, my name is Johnson," and he also said that the defendant was the mistress of the shop. Howell, however, took him into custody. Waters then seemed much agitated, exclaiming, "Oh! I am ruined; what does Cripps want?" and offering money, said, "here, let us settle it. Cripps can have either money, bail, or the birds to make it up." Howell intimated that no settlement could take place, and urged his immediate preparation for departure. Waters went up stairs for his great coat, and upon coming down he renewed his intreaties to be allowed to settle it, but Howell was in the act of explaining to him that he could not settle any thing, when Mrs. W. flew at his throat, and seizing a firm hold of his neck, called out "Now, Waters," who in a moment jumped out of the window and escaped. The officer struggled with her, got to the window, and upon calling out "Stop thief—watch," she with both hands covered his mouth, and nearly strangled him. He, however, broke away from her, and getting into the street, could obtain no tidings of the prisoner. Upon being lodged in the watch-house for the rescue, she said, "Oh! what ought not a woman to do for her husband? After Howell had concluded his statement, Mrs. Waters said, "No, my good fellow, you are mistaken—my husband escaped before I held him at all. However, I did not use such violence as you describe, as your face certainly does not bespeak any. I merely, Sir (turning to the Magistrate), threw my arms round his neck and embraced him, to prevent his catching my husband; and I am not now ashamed of what I have done."

Mr. RAWLINSON: Yes, certainly, your motive must be respected, but an officer must be protected in the execution of his duty, therefore this cannot be looked over, and you must find bail, and I will take care you are prosecuted.—Mrs. Waters: Very well Sir, I will endure any thing. I will feel a pleasure in so doing, having assisted in my husband's escape.

Mr. RAWLINSON: The feeling, Madam, is certainly very creditable to you, and one cannot help admiring it, but you must find bail.

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If this were passed over, a wife might just as legally present a pistol at the officer.—Several persons here complained of having been defrauded by Waters, who had passed under several denominations to them; but as he was not in custody, the cases could not be inquired into. The defendant was ordered to find good bail for her appearance at the Sessions.

ABSTRACTION OF THE ENGLISH MAIL BAG.

On Thursday night, the Irish mail for England, by way of Milford, was carried off, under the following circumstances:—The mail cart from this city to Dunmore, was dispatched from the Post Office at the usual hour, ten o'clock, p. m. with the mail under charge of the guard, Thomas Lee. On passing the outskirts of the town it met the mail up, when the guard left the down mail, and returned to town. (There is but one guard on the station). The mail then proceeded on to Dunmore, under charge solely of the driver, Thomas Bresnahan, who states that he went on without any interruption, till he came to a public-house at the foot of Blenheim hill, about three miles from town, where he stopped himself to take some refreshment, leaving the mail, the car, and the horse, on the road, to take care of themselves. When Thomas came out, on he went to Dunmore, thinking no more about the matter. However, when he came down to the pier, and had to deliver his charge, he found that his charge was gone. We are much concerned, indeed, to say, that we can add nothing further to Mr. Bresnahan's discovery. That the mail is gone, is indeed most certain; but how, or where, we cannot inform our readers.—The mail was placed in a locker under Mr. Bresnahan's seat; but there was neither lock nor key to the "locker," and in short the whole business was conducted in such an "Irish" fashion, that being Irish ourselves we do not feel ourselves competent to criticise upon the ways of our own country or the habits of our countrymen. The mail is gone, bag and baggage; and that is the sum total of what we have to say at present. Every exertion is used to discover the perpetrators of the nefarious act, of course. The Police are on the alert and so forth; and such virtually, gravely, and literally, is all the account that can be had at present of the Irish mail bag of the 30th ult., containing an important and valuable portion of the correspondence of the South of Ireland for England! An investigation took place at our Post-office, yesterday, and Bresnahan has been committed to gaol for further examination. We are informed that bills to a large amount from this city had been remitted by this mail.—*Waterford Mail.*

Peculiar Taste.—Among the Cochin-Chinese, rotten eggs are so much esteemed, that they sell for thirty per cent. more than fresh ones; and if the nascent chicken is half hatched, the egg is prized as a dainty dish fit for a King.—*British Critic.*

A Court Martial was held on Friday at Plymouth, on board the Britannia (flag ship), to try Lieutenant Barron, Commander of the Frolic packet, on charges preferred against him by Mr Henry Granville the late acting master, for tyranny, oppression, and unofficer-like conduct. The case for the prosecution closed that evening, and on Saturday morning the prisoner entered on his defence.

Mysterious Affair.—A person named Thornton was committed to our town prison a few days since, on suspicion of having made away with his wife. It appears, that she had been so extremely ill for a considerable time as to be totally unable to leave her bed without assistance, and her sudden and unaccountable disappearance justly induced the Magistrates to suspect Thornton, who did not live on the best possible terms with her.—*Galway Paper.*

African Money Market.—They have a metal currency in Loggun, the first I had seen in Negroland; it consists of thin plates of iron, something in the shape of the lip with which they shoe race-horses. The money market has its fluctuations: the value of this "circulating medium" is settled by proclamation, at the commencement of the weekly market every Wednesday; and speculations are made by the bulls and bears, according to the belief of its rise or fall. Previous to the Sultan's receiving tribute or duty on bullocks or indigo, the Delatoo generally proclaims the currency to be below par; while, on the contrary, when he has purchases to make for his household, preparatory to their feasts, the value of the metal is invariably increased. The Proclamation of the value of the metal always creates an amazing disturbance, as if some were losers and some gainers by the variation.—*Denham's Discoveries in Africa.*

A fraud of the most extraordinary nature has lately come to light in Philadelphia, and from a quarter were it was most unexpected. The law which regulates the importation of teas from Canton into the United States, permits the importer to warehouse them in the custom stores for twelve months; and the long credit on the duty commences only when the teas are taken from thence. A very large Canton merchant there, having lately failed, it has been discovered that he has contrived to abstract from the possession of the Government upwards of seventeen thousand packages of tea, on which, of course, no duty has been paid or secured. This affair has excited much sensation among commercial men, and the savans at Washington have undertaken its investigation. The importation of tea this year will be so large, and it must be sold at so great a loss, that the fears of its being smuggled into the United States from Canada have for the present subsided, and Congress have, in consequence, renounced their intention of lowering the duty this Session.

THE OBSERVER.—April 2.

SCOTCH PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Hamilton, jun. v. Dr. Hope.—The Court met on Monday, to try an action of damages at the instance of Dr. Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, against Dr. Hope, Professor of Chemistry, in the same University, for defamation. From the high respectability of the parties, the case excited great interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. The damages were laid at 5,000*l.*

The substance of the first issue was—Whether, in the month of April, 1825, at a meeting of the Senatus of the University, in the presence and hearing of the Professors, the defender did impute intended falsehood to the pursuer?

The substance of the second and third issues was,—whether a memorial presented by the pursuer to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, the Patrons of the University, stated that the pursuer could prove, that the present Professor of Chemistry (the defender,) does not teach the process of Pharmacy, nor the making of chemical preparations for the apothecaries' shops; and that none of the Members of the Medical Faculty, as presently constituted, teach a knowledge of the diseases of women and children; and whether the whole, or any part of the above averments were known by the pursuer to be false at the time he presented the Memorial to the Magistrates.

Mr. H. Cockburn opened the case for the pursuer in a speech of great length, in which he strongly pointed out to the Jury the deep injury likely to be sustained by his client from having been stigmatized by the defender at a meeting of the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh as an utterer of wilful falsehood, an assertion made in the absence of the pursuer; no expression of regret had been made by the defender for the imputation; who, on the contrary, said the Learned Gentleman, now stood up before a Jury of his country, and justified the expressions he had made, with the view of extinguishing the pursuer, and rendering him infamous for ever.

A number of witnesses were then examined by the pursuer, among whom were Professors Bell, Napier, Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., Coventry, and Russell, who successively proved that the expression imputed to the defender was uttered by him at the time and place set forth in the issues; the above-mentioned Gentlemen also gave it as their opinion, that the facts stated in the pursuer's memorial to the Patrons of the University did not call for the epithets that had been applied to him.

The Solicitor General opened the case for the defender, in a speech which occupied nearly four hours; in the course of which, he stated that his client could not have been actuated by malice, but was repelling an injurious attack made on his character by the pursuer in a Memorial to the Patrons of the University, of which he admitted having printed 200 copies, and that its circulation was not confined to the Patrons and Professors of the University.

Principal Baird, Professor Dunbar, Dr. Alison, Dr. Fyfe, Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Wm. Ritchie, Dr. Home, Dr. Mackintosh, Dr. Cullen, and Mr. Dickson, were then called for the defender, whose evidence went to prove that the late Dr. Gregory and Dr. Home treated of the most important of the diseases incidental to women & children, the negative of which had been asserted by the pursuer in his memorial.

A great mass of documentary evidence was put in, which closed the case for the defender.

Mr. Jeffrey replied for the pursuer in a very powerful speech.—The Lord Chief Commissioner summed up the evidence to the Jury with his usual perspicuity. The Jury retired a quarter before two o'clock yesterday morning, and, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict for the pursuer—Damages, Five Hundred Pounds.

YORK ASSIZES.

Hannah Whittaker stood indicted for that she not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being instigated by the Devil, did, with *force of arms*, feloniously and unlawfully marry one Joseph Robinson, her husband, John Whittaker, whom she married lawfully, and not with *force of arms*, being alive at the time of such second marriage.

It appeared that the prisoner was married to John Whittaker in the year 1813, and that afterwards—to wit, in the year 1825—she married Joseph Robinson. John Whittaker was a clothier, and resided at Horseforth, near Leeds. He lived with his wife from the year 1813 to the year 1820, as comfortably and as happily as poor folks generally do. His father deposed, that he had a good furnished house like; two *rumes* below, and one great *chaimber*, as *yow* may say *abeove*. In the year 1820, the times became very hard, so hard, that poor John Whittaker could not squeeze a living out of them; and therefore he determined to go to that land, which, though it neither flows with milk nor honey, is nevertheless frequently called "the Land of Promise,"—or, to use the words of John's father, "he *maade oop* his mind to go to *Amerikur*." Now what was to be done? for John had no money to carry him thither. He was determined, however, not to be diverted from his purpose by trifles; and notwithstanding John had been credibly informed, that pigs, ready roasted, with knives and forks stuck in their backs, crying out "come eat me, eat me," had left off running about the streets of the United States, yet he was quite satisfied that a man stood a better chance of getting a share of the good things of this life in the American state of *New* York, than in the English county of *old* York. John, therefore, determined upon selling his furniture, and thereby raise money to carry him "'*cross warter*," as the good people in Yorkshire have it. The goods were sold, all but one bed and two chairs, which he left for the use of his wife and children. The proceeds of the sale, with the exception of two pounds, which he gave to his wife, John Whittaker put in his pocket, and after taking a tender leave of his wife and three children, departed for Liverpool. His departure was not at all disagreeable to his faithless rib, Hannah; for when old Whittaker asked her how she meant to "maynetain" herself and children, she replied she *naither* knew nor cared, but *she a sumer* encourage her husband in going than discourage him. For a few weeks after John had gone "to seek his fortune like," his wife lived with her husband's brother; but he not being able to support her, she and her children were obliged to go to the poor-house, where they remained for about fourteen months. At the end of this time, for John had not forgotten his wife, she received from him thirteen pounds ten shillings, accompanied by a letter desiring her to hold herself in readiness to join him in America. This invitation she replied to by a letter beginning in the usual phrase—"This comes *hopping* it may find you well, as it leaves me at present, thanked be God for it;" and stating that she was quite willing to join her dear John "on t'other side warter," but she did not like to go by herself, and therefore hoped he would come and fetch her. This appeared to Whittaker rather an unreasonable request. He did not doubt, however, the love and fidelity of his wife. He went on working hard, and saving his earnings, and the next year he sent her about fifty pounds, and recommended her to a friend of his, in whose company she might cross the Atlantic. Still, however, Hannah demurred; and though her husband afterwards remitted her twenty pounds more, she chose to remain in England, rather than join her lawful spouse in his adopted country. The truth is—and the truth must be told—Hannah had become religious, and had joined a sect of over-pious Christians, called by the profane "Ranters," but designated by the initiated "primitive Methodists." Now, it was Hannah's fortune—or rather, as the event turned out, misfortune—to belong to the same class as one Joseph Robison, a young man, who, though much filled with the spirit of piety, had nevertheless room left in a corner of his heart for the reception of a passion of a less heavenly description. When or where Joseph first became enamoured with Hannah, or Hannah with Joseph, did not appear. There was no evidence adduced to show whether it was at a "class meeting," or at a "love feast;" but the general opinion is, that it must have occurred at the consummation of the latter ceremony. Be this as it might, certain it is they were mutually stricken with each other; and, that they continued in such stricken state for the long space of nearly two years, before marriage, during which time the celebration of the "love feast" was, no doubt, frequently repeated, but of this there was no evidence. Joseph Robinson was the friend of John Whittaker, and it was amply proved, that he was perfectly aware that John was not dead. Joseph, being a religious man, must have been informed of the very different conduct of his namesake of old, when tempted by the wife of his friend and master, Potiphar. Joseph the younger, however, followed not the chaste example of Joseph the elder, but "with force of arms and other illegal weapons," as the law phrases it, invaded the chastity of the wife of his old friend. When the fact of the marriage became known, a neighbour of Hannah's remarked to her, that she had had but a short courtship. "Nay," replied Hannah, "thou knowest that Joseph and I know'd one another before John went, and we han courted not very short o' two years sen." "Ay, but," said the neighbour, "they'n be lettin John know aboot it, and he'll be coming back." "Well, an he does," answered Hannah, "I'll stick to Joe still." It appeared that the neighbour did not prophesy in vain; for John, hearing of his wife's infidelity, came home, and according to the evidence of one of the witnesses, immediately took away his children from her, and proceeded to sell all that she had, "missing her clothes." In the cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution, he admitted that he never knew "any thing that was bad of Hannah, only getting married."

In her defence Hannah said, "Sir, he never would *ha'* returned back, if his friends had'nt sent him word to come and prosecute me. He kept telling me before he went, that we never *wur right* married, as we *wur* not married in his own name. I did it ignorantly—knowing *note* about law, as if there never *wur* no law in the country."

This defence, as it may be supposed, did not satisfy the Jury, who found a verdict of Guilty.—Sentence: Nine months' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Wakefield.

JOSEPH ROBINSON was then put to the bar, charged with feloniously marrying Hannah Whittaker, knowing her to be the wife of another man, and thereby, with force of arms, aiding and abetting, comforting and assisting "the said Hannah in the commission of a felony, against the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity," &c.—The details in this case were very similar to those of the last. One of the witnesses deposed, that two or three months before the prisoner married Hannah, he asked "how John *wur* getting on like in Amerikur; that is, how he *wur doin*, as *you* may say."—The prisoner, being called on for his defence, merely observed—"The woman told me she *wur* at liberty for marriage, and so by that purpose we got married. She said that John told her, before he went to *Amerikur*, he [illegible] ver lawfully married. Verdict Guilty.—[illegible]ce: Twelve months' hard labour in the [illegible] of Correction at Wakefield.

Cheap Services!—We know not an instance of what the French call gentle violence, either in ancient or modern record, to exceed the following. We must premise that the extract is from a late speech of a Gentleman called the Right Honourable George Canning, and is in reply to Mr. Hume's objections in granting some of the supplies, which of course were ultimately voted:—"There was another circumstance which had contributed to swell the amount of the present estimate. He (Mr Canning) alluded to the special Embassy to the King of France on the occasion of his Coronation. The Noble Duke who had been appointed to that embassy, *had expressly stipulated* that he should be permitted to pay the *whole* of the expense out of his own funds. The stipulation was not *of course* rejected, but *he should have been ashamed if*, having *accepted* it *literally*, they had permitted it to be *litterally fulfilled*. The *medium hit upon* was that of presenting to the Duke of Northumberland, in the name of his Sovereign, a *part of his equipment*, which might *descend* to his *posterity* as a memorial of the distinguished *service* in which he had been employed. It had accordingly been determined to present him with a diamond-hilted sword, of the value of 10,000*l.* Although it was highly *becoming* on the part of the *Noble Duke* to make the splendid *offer* he had made, and highly *becoming* on the part of Government *not to reject* it, yet he thought it was equally becoming to mark the sense entertained of his exalted liberality by some valuable and enduring testimony."—Was there ever such brazen coquetting. A man called a Duke cannot carry a message from his master the King, to another Gentleman, living in France, called the King of France, without receiving a present from the nation worth *Ten Thousand Pounds* (a sword worth ten thousand pounds, and the people of England, and Ireland too, glad to get potatoe skins to eat!) and besides laying the country under the obligation of having this errand carried for *nothing*. Why, it is a monstrous and profligate expenditure of the public money. Even Lord Castlereagh, in the notable reign of snuff boxes to Ambassadors, never advocated anything more barefaced than this.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

Anecdote of the late General Frazer.—Sometime between the years 55 and 60, a certain tall, fierce-looking captain was the bully of the Argyle Coffee house; he had the character of being an excellent swordsman, and his menacing air had made him the terror of all the young officers. One cold afternoon, as he was sitting with some half a dozen young officers by the fire, himself occupying the best seat, he suddenly rose up, took off his cocked hat, laid it down upon his chair, and, swearing a tremendous oath, added, that he who moved that hat must fight him, he then left the room. Captain, afterwards General Frazer (who was killed at Saratoga, in the American war) entered the room shortly after, lifted the hat from off the chair, laid it on the table, and took the vacant seat. On this, one of the officers who had heard the fighting captain's denunciation, asked Frazer if he knew to whom the hat belonged. He said he did not, and was told that it was Captain———'s hat, and that he had said that he who moved it must fight him. "Did he?" said Frazer, who was an excellent swordsman, (having been bred in France) "did he?" and, rising up, he very coolly lifted the hat off the table and laid it on the coals in the grate. The bully returned in time to get a glimpse of the remains of his ill-fated chapeau, as it disappeared amid the burning embers, and advancing into the middle of the room, he, with a martial strut and voice of thunder, demanded "Who did this?" "I did it," replied Frazer, with a sardonic grin, but continuing to keep his seat in front of the grate, "I did it." "You did it, Sir!" said the bully, giving a tremendous stamp with his foot, and looking as if he would annihilate Frazer. "Yes, I did it, Sir." On this the hero of the Argyle military coffee house exclaimed, "Then, by G—d! the man that can do this, can do any thing:" and turning round upon his heel he made a speedy exit, and was never to be seen again in that quarter of the city.—*Colonial Advocate (Canada Paper.)*

Presbyterian Intolerance.—On Sunday last, a degree of interest was excited at the Gaelic Chapel, Greenock, by the novel circumstance of a parent bringing forward no fewer than eight children for the sacred rite of baptism. It appears the father had, at one time, approved of the doctrine of an Itinerant Preacher, who occasionly visited that part of the Hihlands to which he belonged, which so offended the Established Pastor of the district that he refused him Church privilege, unless he promised [illegible] to hear such doctrine in future! Thus dis[illegible]nted, he did not afterwards apply for baptism to his children till he a short time ago came to reside here. Three of the family were of sufficient age to take upon themselves the baptismal vows, but the father went through the regular forms and entered into the usual engagements for the five others.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

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